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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The following is a list of the towns to which the Farmer and all other Boston papers will go by mail free of postage, after the 1st of July:

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston,	Chelsea,

ESSEX COUNTY.

Andover,	Lynn,
Beverly,	Lynnfield,
Bradford,	Manchester,
Boxford,	Marblehead,
Danvers,	Methuen,
Essex,	Middleton,
Georgetown,	Rowley,
Gloucester,	Salem,
Hamilton,	Saugus,
Haverhill,	Topsfield,
Ipswich,	Wenham.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton,	Newton,
Billerica,	Natick,
Bedford,	Reading,
Boxborough,	Sudbury,
Brighton,	Sherburne,
Burlington,	Somerville,
Carlisle,	Stoneham,
Charlestown,	Stow,
Cambridge,	Sudbury,
Concord,	South Reading,
Chelmsford,	Tewksbury,
Dracut,	Tyngboro',
Framingham,	Watertown,
Holliston,	Wayland,
Lexington,	Waltham,
Littleton,	W Cambridge,
Lincoln,	Wilmington,
Lowell,	Westford,
Medford,	Woburn,
Malden,	Weston.
Marlborough,	

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Braintree,	Medway,
Brookline,	Milton,
Bellingham,	Needham,
Cohasset,	Quincy,
Canton,	Roxbury,
Dorchester,	Randolph,
Dedham,	Stoughton,
Dover,	Sharon,
Franklin,	Weymouth,
Foxborough,	Wrentham,
Medfield,	Walpole.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington,	*Hull*,
Bridgewater,	Marshfield,
E. Bridgewater,	N. Bridgewater,
Hingham,	Pembroke,
Hanover,	Scituate,
Hanson,	W. Bridgewater.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Attleborough,	Easton,
Mansfield,	Norton.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Milford,	Southborough.

☞Will not the friends of the *old New England Farmer*, and of the great cause of agricultural improvement, to which it is devoted, who reside in any of the foregoing towns, make a small effort to procure a few subscribers to the new volume?

DOCKING HORSES.

Mr Breck—In your paper of the 11th inst., you published some interesting extracts from Clater's work on the Horse. Among them I perceive the practice of "*docking*" is justified, "on the score of convenience to the rider"—while "*nicking*" is censured. I like the censure of the latter practice, but cannot join in the justification of the former. My own views of the practice of docking, are expressed in the following article on the subject, which I cut from a paper (what one I do not now remember,) some years since. If you have room to spare, I should be pleased to have it inserted. P.

"We wish to enter a decided protest against the system, [docking and nicking,] as injurious to the horse, and offensive to good taste. A handsome flowing mane and tail, constitute the most graceful appendages to this noble animal, and are essential to his strength and comfort. None but a narrow-minded, ignorant man, would have in the first place ventured on such a violation of vested rights; and none but blockheads or jockeys, destitute of the better human feelings, could have upheld and tolerated the innovation. We are not in the habit of indulging in unkind feelings against our fellow men, however useless or ridiculous their conduct may be, but when we have seen a docked horse turned out to grass, and obliged, between every mouthful of food, to employ at least as much time in biting off flies, as he uses in eating, which a tail left in its natural state would have prevented, we have almost wished that the perpetrator of the outrage, in a state of nudity and his hands tied, could be placed in some of our swamps for half an hour, in order to realize the pleasure an unprotected animal must experience when exposed to the assaults of mosquitoes and flies.

It is impossible that a docked horse should be as vigorous and strong as he would have been had this operation never been performed. A division of the strong tendons and muscles that have their termination in the tail, must of necessity inflict an irreparable injury.

A few years since, an English gentleman had a fine hunting horse, that would carry his rider over a five barred gate with ease; but the tail was not in fashion—it was not carried to suit him, and he had him nicked; the result was, that when he got well, he could scarcely carry him over two bars. "Thus," said he, "I spoiled a good horse, and no wonder; for the operation weakened his loins—a result that might have been reasonably expected from the severing of two such muscles."

Race-horses, we believe, are never docked or nicked. Their muscular powers are all wanted, and that too where nature placed them. The same argument that prevents the mutilation of the race-horse, should prevent that of the carriage or farm horse. The trifling inconvenience the tail occasions when in the harness, should be tolerated for the sake of the greater beauty of the animal."

A NEW PROCESS OF TANNING.

A respectable gentleman of Ohio, a few days since described to us a new method of tanning leather, for which he has taken out a patent here, and is now on his way to England to obtain a patent there. As this new system is represented by practical men to possess many advantages over the process at present in use, it is worthy o public notice.

The invention consists in perforating the hide or skin to be tanned. This is done (after the skin is cleaned and ready to put into the tan to ooze,) with fine steel points—as, for instance, a fine article of cotton-card combs, numbering from fifteen to eighteen teeth to the inch. These combs are placed side by side, and screwed firmly together, in a kind of iron box, with a handle on the top, which is struck with a mallet, on the grain side of some, and the flesh side of other kinds of leather, sufficiently hard to send them through. This operation is performed when the skin is in the most relaxed and flexible state, so that the fibres yield readily to the points, as scarcely any traces are observable after the leather is tanned, further than upon the grain or epidermis.

The advantages of this over the old mode of tanning are, that it greatly facilitates the process, makes a better leather, and saves bark and fixtures. In this way, calf-skins can be tanned in from ten to twenty days, in cold white oak ooze, while by the old process, the time required does not average less than four months. This is a desideratum, in supplying a means by which the tannin can be infused throughout the hide or skin in the shortest possible time after it is prepared and put into the ooze, a strong objection to the old method being that the frequent tanning and re-tanning of the two surfaces, in order to tan the interior or body of the skin, is a positive injury to the leather, as it makes it harsh and brittle, and more liable to break. This objection is obviated by the new process, which exposes a much larger surface to the immediate action of the tannin, which is absorbed so readily that the ooze must necessarily be renewed or strengthened more frequently, whereby it never becomes sour. As respects the saving in fixtures, it is stated that as much leather can be tanned in five vats by this process, as can be tanned in fifteen, under the old system.—*N. Y. Mech.*

An Ancient Egg.—We have been presented by a friend in New Bedford, with an egg, of which the following inscription which is borne upon it, gives the history: "Presented by Capt. R. R. Crocker, of New Bedford, Mass., April, 1845. This is the egg of a penguin, taken from the island of Ichaboe, in December, 1844, fifteight feet below the surface of guano."—*Bost. Atlas.*

A German near Cincinnati bled to death recently, in consequence of the extraction of a tooth.

FIBROUS COVERING STIMULATES VEGETABLE GROWTH.

A light covering of *straw*, for instance, on grass land, for instance, will stimulate its growth in an extraordinary degree; much more, it would appear, than can be accounted for on the supposition that the ground is thus kept moist in dry weather. As I have not seen much reference hitherto to this subject in your columns, I send you the annexed answers to questions put by me to G. Gurney, Esq., of Woodleigh, Cornwall, who first directed attention to this subject:

1. What crops has the process hitherto been tried on with success?

Ans.—Meadow grass, clover lea, vetches, and wheat.

2. At what period of the year is it best to apply the covering?

Ans.—From the beginning of April to the end of October.

3. Is the covering allowed to remain on until the crop is ready for cutting, *i. e.* supposing grass to be the crop?

Ans.—It is generally removed three or four days previous to cutting. It is lifted, that is, raked up, and relaid about every three weeks, while the grass is growing.

4. What material is used in covering?

Ans.—Wheat straw, oat straw, rushes, or brushwood.

5. What weight of material should be used?

Ans.—25 cwt. per statute acre.

6. What instances of success has the process met with in your experience?

Ans.—They are very numerous: there is no instance on record where it has failed, except where too great a quantity has been used, or which is by far the more general, where too little had been applied. Most persons on first using fibrous covering, are afraid of using too much.

To this I add a few more sentences from a letter with which I have been favored from Mr Gurney:

"If you lay about 20 lbs. of wheat straw lightly over a piece of clover lea or meadow grass, of 18 feet long by 18 feet wide, you will very soon see the singular action of fibrous covering; rake it off in about a fortnight and relay it: observe the change produced on the piece, compared with that of the other parts of the field."

I must also add the following paragraph on this subject, from the Cornwall Gazette, being a report of the discussion on this subject, at a late meeting of the North Cornwall Experimental Club:

"The Rev. W. Wright said he had this year produced considerable increase in the growth of vetches by the fibrous covering: on other herbage, its effects were as gratifying as last year.

Mr Rowe said that grass at Poughill, with the fibrous covering, had grown, within three weeks, four inches more than that without; that in one of the midland counties, a ton and a half of wheat straw per acre, had produced within the last month, two tons of grass."—*J. M., in Lond. Ag. Gaz.*

Speaking of Colman's European Agriculture, the Genesee Farmer says: "Mr Colman is a very agreeable writer; and we like the author all the more because the sympathies of the man are ever with the rights of humanity; and his leading object aims to abate human suffering, and elevate our race."

Strawberries.—Take the strongest of the runners of strawberries off in June, if you want to make new plantations.

TOP-DRESSINGS FOR GRAIN CROPS.

The London Agricultural Gazette quotes the following conclusions deduced by Mr John Hannam, whose experiments obtained the first prize of the Highland Agricultural Society. Mr Hannam's investigations show—

1st—That *nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash*, and *soot*, have a tendency to increase the produce of wheat, both straw and grain.

2d—That *common salt* has a slight tendency to increase the quantity of grain, and to decrease the weight of straw; and that it increases the weight per bushel of the grain, and hence it may be advantageously used as an auxiliary to other manures.

3d—That *sulphate of soda* has no visible effects upon the wheat crop.

4th—That *ammoniacal liquid*, from the gas works has an astonishing tendency to increase the produce of wheat.

5th—That nitrate of soda may be applied with the greatest advantage as a top-dressing for winter wheat, which does not answer our expectations at spring.

Conclusions of a similar nature are deduced from several other experiments with the same substances. Mr Gardiner's experiments (Trans. Highland Ag. Soc., July, 1844,) led him to conclude—

1st—That all dressings and manures containing a large per centage of nitrogen, as guano, rape dust, salts of ammonia, nitrates of soda, &c., make the grain grown by them lighter in weight per bushel, while at the same time they give more bushels per acre, as well as more straw.

2d—That, on the other hand, such manures as common salt, give heavier grain per bushel, but fewer bushels per acre.

3d—That if the same be found true on all soils, the most judicious and economical method is, to use a mixture of these, as common salt with nitrate of soda, or any of the others; the one will give *quantity*, while the other will give *weight*.

4th—That guano does not lessen the weight of grain quite so much as the nitrates of soda and potash, and that a mixture of it with salt would, there is reason to believe, become one of the best dressings for wheat crops.

5th—That salt will, in places far from the sea, in general be found advantageous as a dressing on grain crops.

6th—That guano is a universal manure, and has in all cases, been found an acquisition."

TAR FOR PEACH TREES.

I promised to give you the result of an experiment which I had made with tar in preserving the peach and nectarine trees. It is so very simple and cheap that all admirers of good fruit can practice it, and have flourishing trees. As soon as the scion attains the size of a man's finger, remove the earth from about the root, and deposit around the stock a half pint of soft tar, rubbing at the same time the body of the scion for six or eight inches above the surface, with tar; then replace the dirt previously removed. This process must be repeated each succeeding year, say in the month of June, increasing the quantity of tar according to the growth of the tree. My own experience enables me to say that this recipe is infallible for securing healthy trees.—*G. C. Dodson, in Southern Planter.*

Don't kill a toad. They destroy bugs which destroy your vines.

THE BIRCH TREE.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

Michaux, in his great work on Trees, observes that there are seven species of the Birch tree found in North America, though he enumerates six only. These trees flourish in the northern extremity of both continents—the old and the new. North of Portland, they prevail greatly, but much less so in Massachusetts.

He thus enumerates them:

1. The Canoe Birch;
2. The white Birch;
3. The common European Birch;
4. The red Birch;
5. The yellow Birch;
6. The black Birch.

There are remaining two which he does not notice, as being shrubs, I presume. Of these, one is found prevalent in Massachusetts, it being difficult to eradicate it. It is held in lower estimation than it deserves. This we call the white Birch. It grows rapidly for about twelve years, and may then be well cut for fuel, as it soon after tends to decay. It is by many thought a profitable appropriation of soil to favor its growth, as when made into coal, it is of high repute.

With several of these Birch trees I am unacquainted; and the shrub Birch, if I have placed it right, leaves one shrub Birch to be pointed out.

As the admirable description of our forests is the work of a foreigner, and does him much honor, it would seem as if we ought to endeavor to perfect one enumeration of the trees, where an opportunity might be availed of. For this purpose, allow me to ask the favor of some of your correspondents to state the species of Birch trees which are known to grow in Massachusetts. They are supposed seven—six only named by Michaux. Of shrubs two—one only known.

I am yours, J. W.

RECOVERING PASTURES.

I will append one suggestion as to recovering pastures, which I have found *very useful*, and may be done without manure. This is, to turn them over the last of July, or as soon after as business will permit, and sow two bushels of rye to the acre, and bush in the grass seed. I sow one bushel of plaster to the acre after the rye is up, and when it is well grown, I turn on sheep. In the spring, I dress it again with plaster, and give it one bushel of red-top, to an acre, and keep sheep enough on it to prevent its rising, till the last of May, then cattle may be put on, if desired. It will last through the summer, and produce abundantly till the grass is well rooted. Pastures thus treated will look surprisingly verdant, and will last several years. Nothing suits sheep and calves better than the rye. The same course may be pursued with exhausted land or bushy pastures. I prefer to keep sheep there the first year, as they keep every spire of it close, and thus make it spread, and they manure it more equally than cattle, and do n't injure the grass with their feet in its tender state.

Yours, truly, Benj. Willard.

—*Post. Cult.*

Speaking of the ravages of caterpillars, the Genesee Farmer asks—"What can people mean, by losing a whole crop of fruit, destroying the health of their trees, and swarming the country with insects, when one day's labor of a man at the proper season, would save all?"

From Mr Ellsworth's Report for 1844.

CULTIVATION OF CELERY.

Dear Sir,—The cultivation and growth of celery, that most excellent and wholesome winter vegetable, require the close attention of the gardener to bring it to perfection.

A practical gardener will soon learn the art; and for the benefit of those who have yet to learn it, I beg to hand you the result of my own experience for the last twentyfive years.

In this country it is not necessary to sow the seed before the month of May, and then in the open ground, well manured with stable dung thoroughly cured, and not less than a year old. The colour, whether white or red, is a matter of taste. I generally mix my seed, and thus have both species. The seed is slow of vegetation, but, if good, never fails to germinate. Whether it be sown broadcast or in drills, is a matter of no consequence; as the seed being very small, the plants are sure to shoot up thick. So soon as the sprouts have attained the height of an inch, they should be pricked out in a bed of rich mould, at the distance of about three inches each way from each other. You cannot have good strong stocky plants without pursuing this method. If left standing in the seedling-bed, they will grow spindling, weak, and consumptive. No more attention is required, excepting that of keeping the plants perfectly free from weeds until August, when you will find the plants strong, healthy and vigorous.

Any time in this month dig your trenches eighteen inches deep and as many wide. For this purpose I generally occupy the ground that has been used for early peas.

The quality of the celery, and chiefly its growth, depends entirely upon the next step. The trenches should be half filled with thoroughly cured stable manure. I have found the manure used for early hot-beds the best. It never fails of success. The increased fermentation of the manure, by the repeated waterings of the beds, the escape of the ammonia and noxious qualities of the manure render it sweet and capable of imparting the mildest and richest flavor to the plant. If fresh manure from the yard, of whatever kind, is used, the celery will invariably grow strong and rank, with as little delicacy of flavor as there is in manure. With a garden fork of four tines, strike through the manure in the trench into the earth beneath and bring it up fresh, carefully mixing it with the manure as you proceed from one end of the trench to the other. Attention to this point is indispensable to the growth of good celery.

The plants taken up should be trimmed about the crown, just at the top of the root; all the young suckers taken off, leaving the plant trim and neat, with all its main stalks. With a dibble, which should be as large as the handle of a spade, as the roots will now be of considerable size, begin at one end of the trench with your face towards the other, and set in a single row of plants in the middle of the trench, and not less than six inches asunder; water them well. No teetotaler loves water better than does celery. It cannot have too much. The roots of this plant require more room than is generally allowed them, as any one may see when they are taken up for the table.

Earthing up the plants should be delayed until they have attained a good size; and then it requires care, especially the first time. I always get into the trench myself, and, holding the plant with all its stalks firmly in my left hand, with a short-handled small hoe draw the earth up round the plant, without allowing it to come in between the stalks. When this is done, and the plants thus protected, you may, with a spade, strike off the edges of the trench, and partially fill it. As the plant grows, as it now will, if well watered in dry weather, with great vigor—continue to earth up, and by the 1st of November the plants will be two feet above the level of the earth, with a main stalk the size of a man's arm.

Sometimes, particularly if the season be dry, celery is liable to be attacked by a fly. In that case you will see the tops of the celery turn brown and wither. The moment that symptom appears, no time is to be lost in calling in the doctor; for the whole crop is at stake. The cause of the disease is the sting of a fly upon the leaves of the celery. The egg is deposited between the integuments of the leaf, and soon hatches into a small white worm—sometimes visible on opening the leaf to the naked eye, always by the aid of a microscope. If not attended to, the disease gradually descends to the root, and the whole plant falls a sacrifice. Amputate every defective and diseased leaf; and early in the morning, whilst dew is on, sift on to the whole of the plants fresh slacked lime. One such powdering is generally sufficient; but if not, give them another dose, and the first rain that falls will wash the plants clean, and you will probably see them fresh, green, and stretching away towards maturity.

With regard to the mode of securing the crop for winter use, gentlemen have their fancies. I prefer leaving the plants in their original trenches, earthing up to top of the plants, and covering with straw litter and boards, so as to protect them sufficiently from the frost, to be able to take them up as wanted; and this always fresh and sweet. I do not fancy disturbing the roots, and transplanting into narrow quarters.

Finally, any one in this country who wishes to have "first-rate" celery must cultivate it himself. Common laborers are sure to spoil it. Professional gardeners are seldom found, and generally too expensive when they are.

Your obedient servant,

Junius Smith.

New York, Dec. 12, 1844.

Manure.—It is really suprising to see what a large quantity may be collected and made from a very small number of cattle. If a barn yard were cleared once a week and transferred to the compost heap, which should be made a save-all of every thing that ever had vegetable or animal life, a large heap is soon made with mud, sod from the sides of the roads, and the deposit of ditches, which may be thrown over, and moved after rains before the land is put to work. The great process of nature is to reproduce, and we may have this reproduction in grain, fruit or vegetables. All we have to do is to prepare the earth, sow or plant, and cultivate, and a bountiful Providence does the rest.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

Muffins.—Take 3 pints of flour, 1 pint lukewarm water, 1 teacup full of baker's yeast, 1 great spoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Make up in the morning for tea, or at night for breakfast.

To Improve bad Yeast.—Add a little flour and sugar, and let them work together for a short time.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, June 21, 1845.

The Committee to award the Society's premiums on Roses, respectfully report the following awards, viz:

Letter C, 1st premium, to Hovey & Co. $8.
Letter B, 2d premium, to A. Aspinwall, $6.
Letter A, 3d premium, to J. Breck & Co. $4.
Best display, Hovey & Co. $3.

Bourbon, Perpetual, &c. Letter H, 1st premium, Breck & Co. $5.
Letter K, 2d premium, Hovey & Co. $3.
Letter I, best display, S. R Johnson $2.

The committee award to M. P. Wilder a gratuity of $5 for his pot plants and roses.

Pot Plants. 1st premium, $2, to Parker Barnes.

Bouquets. The committee being unanimously of the opinion that the bouquets of Thomas Motley, jr. and Wm. Quant were each of great merit in their respective arrangement, believe that they are each deserving of the first premium of $2, and they award it accordingly.

The specimens of Roses shown in class 2d, were not considered of sufficient merit to receive the Society's premium.

Per order of the Committee,

David Haggerston.

RECIPES.

To Cure a Cough or Cold.—The editor of the Baltimore Farmer says, the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold, is a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetened with loaf sugar, to be freely drank warm when going to bed at night, and cold throughout the day.

Tomato Catsup.—Cut tomatoes in slices, and on every layer sprinkle a little salt; let them stand a few hours, then add a little horse-radish, garlic, pepper and mace; boil well and strain, then bottle, cork, and seal for use.

To Have Green Peas in Winter.—Take the peas when they are plenty, shell them, wash and scald in hot water, then drain, put them into bottles, and pour on strong brine enough to cover: on this pour a thin layer of good salad oil, cork tight, then dip the corks into melted pitch. The bottles should be quite full, and kept upright.

Fine Pickle for Meat.—Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, each 5 pounds; saltpetre, 1 pound; pimento (bruised,) 5 ounces; black pepper (bruised,) 3 ounces; nutmegs (rasped,) 1 ounce; boiling water, 5 gallons. Mix. This not only imparts a fine red color to the meat, but also gives it a most delicious flavor.

Ointment for the Foot Rot in Sheep.—Lard, 1 lb.; turpentine, 1 lb.; tallow, 1 lb.; sulphate of copper (powdered,) 1 lb.; rape oil, 1 lb.; black resin, 1 lb. Melt, and well mix.

To Pickle Onions.—Take off the outside skin, and "top and tail" them; then put them into bottles and add sufficient vinegar to cover them. Put also a few mustard-seeds into each bottle, and a blade of mace. It is said that a spoonful of salad oil to each bottle, will keep the onions white.

To Destroy the Bee Miller.—To a pint of water, sweetened with honey or sugar, add half a gill of vinegar; set in an open vessel at the side or on top of the hive. When the miller comes at night, he will fly into the mixture and be drowned.—*U. S. Receipt Book.*

ROOT CROPS AS FOOD FOR STOCK IN WINTER.

In instituting a comparison between the fitness and power of roots and corn to answer their common design, the sustenance of stock, it may be well to introduce some standard by which the defects and excellencies of each may be tried.

The power of any article to sustain life, must be measured by the portion of nutritive matter it contains; but its true standard of *fitness*, has been established by a law of the Divine will, and is indicated to man only by the preferences of animals for certain substances, and their thrift while feeding thereon. Thus, while many families of the animal kingdom feast thriftily upon the richest grains or upon meats, there are others which, from their peculiar organization, crop with equal advantage, and delight in the grasses of the field. These humble feeders are characterized by a capaciousness of stomach, greater than their more epicurean neighbors, and which enables them to take in full supplies at every meal. From this difference of organization, it follows that many articles, in their nutritive power, exceed or fall short of the standard of fitness as the food of any given animal. For example, wheat flour, the most nutritive of vegetable substances, when used as food for the cow, leads to satiety, or lays the foundation of disease, while the poor brans, containing not a twentieth of the nutritive matter of flour, afford an acceptable and wholesome repast.

The advantages of roots consist in their combining a rich food with so much of water and so little of fibre, that they are admirably suited for mixing with the dry hays and poor forages of winter, which are excessive in fibre and defective in moisture. The great facility of feeding with them, is another advantage, for they require no previous preparation. Another advantage which deserves to be enumerated is, that larger stores of supplies may be grown by adopting them in addition to corn, than by growing corn alone, as turnips may be raised on the corn ground. From observation we believe that where corn would yield two thousand pounds of nutritive matter, beets would yield three thousand. In conclusion, we think roots fully as cheap, and we believe cheaper food than Indian corn, more nearly approaching the nature of grasses than any other articles, and therefore the most proper food.—*Louisville Far.*

BUTTER.

We have frequently given directions for the manufacture of butter, in which the people hereabouts are miserably deficient; but we have never met with anything so full, so satisfactory, and so philosophical, as the following report from a committee of the Addison Agricultural Society, in Vermont. —*Southern Planter.*

Gentlemen—Your committee, appointed to award premiums on Butter, beg leave to report: That we had no hesitancy in awarding the first premium to Daniel Hazzard, of Ferrisburg, and the second to George Spencer, of Addison. Mr Hazard's butter was made about the first of June; cows kept on grass only; the cream not allowed to stand more than 24 hours before churning. Your committee are of the opinion that this butter would compete well at any fair in the United States. Your committee are of opinion that so far as a first rate nice article of butter is concerned in market, seven-eighths of the cream which rises first, is worth more to the manufacturer made into butter, than the whole is, when the one-eighth which rises last, is incorporated with it.

Mr Spencer's butter was made from three cows in June, kept on grass. This specimen is a prime article, otherwise than in salting. The salt seems to be altogether too coarse. From long experience, your committee are of opinion that no article other than pure fine salt, can add to the flavor or preservation of butter.

A little less than one ounce of finely pulverized Rock or Turk's Island salt, is sufficient for a pound of butter. The above-named salts are the only sorts fit for use. Your committee do not profess great skill in chemistry, neither does it require much experience in this important branch of science, for the dairyist to discover that the bag salts of Liverpool and New York, possess some quality which ought not to be incorporated with dairy products, and that some important preserving principle is wanting—probably expelled in the process of manufacture.

The component parts of cream are—oil, gluten, whey, animal and vegetable matter. The oil is that part which when separated from the gluten, and whey, or buttermilk, is denominated butter. The animal and vegetable matter, is what constitutes its good flavor. The gluten is the component part which forms curd or cheese, and the whey is a watery substance participating in some small degree with all the other components. Now comes the process of separating, which is truly chemical, and is performed through the agency of the churn-dasher. But first, the manufacturer must exercise all his skill in preserving in the oil, or butter, as far as possible, all the animal and vegetable matter, or good flavor. But it is proper here, before we enter upon this part of the subject, to remark that much depends on the blood of the cow, and still more on the feed she is allowed to eat. Leeks, onions, cabbages, turnips, and most roots, are easily detected in milk, or butter, by the taste, when cows are allowed to feed on them: in short, our cows could never feed on any thing we have tried, except the natural grasses of the country, and escape detection by our taste.

Many of our dairyists are negligent in trying milk by the Lacometer, (J. Breck & Co have 'em for sale,) and go on from year to year, using cows of inferior blood. Some cows, in the same lot, ordinarily will yield one hundred and one-eighth inch of pure cream, of delicious flavor, on a four-inch cylinder, while others, apparently as good, by the pail, will scarcely yield three-eighths, and that, too, a glutinous, tasteless substance. Such cows should be ejected from the dairy, let their other qualities be ever so good, for such cream, when incorporated with the other, deteriorates the whole batch.

The manufacturer cannot be sure of presenting a prime article in the market at all times, unless a perfect uniformity of practical operations be first adopted and carried out with the most scrupulous exactness in the dairy-room. Every utensil must be kept perfectly clean and sweet. The cows must be regularly salted and regularly fed and milked, and always milked clean. No cow should be suffered to pass a meal without having her udder perfectly relieved of all the milk contained in it. But there are principles to be observed in the manufacture of butter, which do not seem to be generally understood. The best butter is made of cream before any acidity or sourness appears in it. The sourness found there is an oxyde, just beginning its combination with the gluten and whey, and is the decomposing principle of all vegetable and mineral substances, and this is the first step approximating towards putrefaction. It is this principle that exhibits itself in rust on iron, decay in timber, vegetables, and putrefaction after the principle of life is destroyed. It is the principle that forms the separation betwixt the buttermilk and oil, or pure buttery part. The chemical process is effected by motion, or agitation of the cream in such a way as to bring the fine particles of the cream in contact with the atmosphere, which oxygenizes the gluten and whey, or buttermilk, and forms a separation, leaving the oil a pure unoxydized substance. The most superficial observer will detect the oxyde or acid in the buttermilk, when the most keen and experienced taster is unable to discover it in the butter when the buttermilk is all worked out. The moment oxygen combines with the oil or butter, rancidity follows, in exact proportion with the combination of this all-destroying principle. When milk is set for raising cream, the best cream, containing the most animal and vegetable matter, and the more pure part of the oil, rises first, while that part of the cream which rises last, contains more gluten, less oil, and is of an inferior and tasteless quality. This accounts for a better quality of butter being made when cheese-making is carried on at the same time: the poorer quality of cream is left for the cheese.

SINGULAR EXPERIMENT.

While we were at Nansemond, we made the personal acquaintance of our old correspondent, Mr Bunch. We were very much surprised at a circumstance related to us by Mr B. In the spring of 1843, he prepared an eight-acre lot for corn; after laying open the rows about ten inches deep, he filled up one-half of them with good farm-yard manure, and the other half with ordinary woods litter. Corn was planted on both, almost in contact with the underneath layer, and from the time of shooting until gathering, no difference was perceptible between the littered and manured rows, nor did any difference appear in the succeeding crop. The whole crop was a good one. This experiment would go to show that the labor of hauling litter into the barn-yard and then hauling it out again, is all abortive.—*Southern Planter.*

BONES AND SULPHURIC ACID.

At a weekly council of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr P. Davis favored the council with the following statement of results of a trial of bones and sulphuric acid:—"With reference to Mr Pusey's suggestion as to the propriety of using bone-dust dissolved in sulphuric acid, along with compost, for turnips, I can confirm his idea from practice, having last year manured 2 acres with only 13 bushels of bone-dust dissolved in 270 lbs. of the acid and 150 gallons of water. After standing 24 hours, the liquid was mixed with three cartloads of coal-ashes, and left to remain for a week; during which time it was turned over two or three times. The mixture was then drilled along with the seed, and the result was a fair crop of white turnips, off a piece of poor land, without other manure, and at a cost of only 12s. 9d. per acre."—*London Agricul. Gazette.*

Mangold Wurzel.—This may safely be transplanted, but not till the plants have roots at least as large as your finger. The roots must not be broken in pulling,—*Ib.*

RELATIVE VALUE OF VEGETABLES AS FOOD.

As a matter of practical utility to every farmer who keeps animals, we give from Boussingault the following table, exhibiting the relative value of different kinds of vegetable foods, calculated on the amount of nitrogen they contain; or, in other words, on the quantity of vegetable fibrine, albumen, and caseine they will furnish to the circulation:

	Am't per ct. of nitrogen.
Hay from red clover in flower,	1.76
Hay of vetches,	1.41
Lucerne hay,	1.35
Common hay,	1.04
Green clover,	.50
Potatoes,	.37
Green lucerne,	.30
Carrots,	.30
Wheat straw,	.20
Barley straw,	.20
Oat straw,	.19
Rye straw,	.17
Turnips,	.17
Beans,	5.11
Vetches,	4.37
Kidney beans,	4.08
Lentils,	4.00
Yellow peas,	3.40
Wheat flour,	2.27
Wheat grain,	2.13
Rye,	2.04
Oats,	1.96
Barley flour,	1.90
Barley grain,	1.76

Value compared with Hay at 100.	
Hay from red clover in flower,	60
Hay of vetches,	74
Lucerne hay,	75
Common hay,	100
Green clover,	208
Potatoes,	281
Green lucerne,	347
Carrots,	347
Wheat straw,	520
Barley straw,	520
Oat straw,	574
Rye straw,	611
Turnips,	612
Beans,	20
Vetches,	24
Kidney beans,	25
Lentils,	26
Yellow peas,	31
Wheat flour,	46
Wheat grain,	49
Rye,	51
Oats,	54
Barley flour,	55
Barley grain,	59

In this table, Boussingault has taken good common hay at 100 as the standard. Thus, 60 pounds of good hay from red clover in flower, is equal in nutriment to 100 pounds of common hay, 281 of potatoes, or 520 of wheat or barley straw. The leguminous plants—such as the beans, vetches, lentils, and peas—afford the most nitrogen, and every farmer knows they rank deservedly high in the scale of nutrition; still, as they are destitute, or nearly so, of the phosphates required for the formatiou of bone, experience proves they are the most useful, when fed in connection with some of the cerealia or grains. We believe that most farmers will find that their experience in feeding animals agrees very well with the estimates of the table. Thus, in soiling, 208 pounds of green clover, or 347 of green lucerne, will be found equal to 100 pounds of hay—a result which few will doubt who have made experiments in this mode of feeding. Fortysix pounds of wheat flour are equal in nutriment to 281 of potatoes; but the animal would fare better on the potatoes than on the flour, as there would be more bulk for he proper distention of the stomach.—*Alb. Cult.*

SULPHATE OF LIME, OR GYPSUM.

This substance, which is a compound of sulphuric acid and lime, is found in abundant quantities in a native state, both for the purpose of agriculture and the arts; and it has been recommended for the same purpose as the muriate of lime, viz. the fixing ammonia; but is infinitely inferior for that purpose, in consequence of its difficult solubility—at the temperature of 66°, one part of gypsum only being soluble in 460 parts of water, to obtain which, however, the gypsum must be finely divided, and macerated for a great length of time. Its more obvious use in agriculture is, however, as a direct food to certain plants, either as supplying the sulphate of lime, or, by its decomposition, affording the sulphur necessary to the due developement of certain plants, such as the Crucifera, &c. The following table, extracted from "Sprengel's Analyses," shows the quantity of lime and magnesia, in 100,000 parts in several of our ordinary crops:—

	Lime,	*Magnesia.*
Wheat,	96	69
Barley,	106	180
Oats,	86	67
Potatoes,	33	32
Cabbage,	1822	202
Swedish turnips,	835	282
Wheat straw,	240	32
Barley do.	554	76
Oat do.	152	22
Red clover,	584	70
Beet,	285	133
Turnips,	127	22

The above table may not be strictly accurate, but I believe it approximates to the truth, and certainly agrees with my own practical observations respecting the exhausting powers of different crops on various soils. Cabbages are known to be one of the most scourging crops grown, and we see from the above table, that both it and Swedes require a large amount of the sulphate of lime; the next is red clover, and the application of gypsum to the clover crop, on lands sparingly endowed with this substance, has been so repeatedly treated of, that it is unnecessary to enlarge on its usefulness.—*Jour. Highland Ag. Soc., Scotland.*

A Handsome Rose.—The Philadelphia Ledger says, that the Michigan, or Eglantine rose, as it is called, may be planted at the side of a dwelling, at the base of a column, or at the foot of a tree. From a single root, it will spread out its branches to the length of twentyeight or thirty feet in one season. Its foliage is beautiful, but what renders it most pleasing is the numerous clusters of flowers, white, pink, red, and black, which may be frequently seen in one cluster.

He who has no bread to spare, should not keep a dog.

SO-CALLED STIMULATING MANURES.

And now the true action of those saline substances, hitherto called stimulants, became more clearly manifest. They no longer appeared to act like wine upon the human body, exciting to an unnatural effort, which was afterwards necessarily succeeded by languor, feebleness and depression. They were acknowledged really to *feed* the plant, since they supplied those things out of which its several parts were built up, and without which they could not be satisfactorily completed. And if the soil was less productive in after years, in consequence of the application of these substances, it was because the crop had extracted from the soil more than the manure had given to it. The so-called stimulant supplied potash, or soda, or lime only, to the soil, and, getting these readily, the plant grew rapidly; but it gathered out of the soil, at the same time, magnesia, sulphur, and phosphorus, without which it could not grow. The large crops which were taken off, therefore exhausted the soil of these latter substances; and unless these were added again in some form or other, the soil must remain impoverished, and more or less unproductive. If the builder have abundance of stone or bricks, and we give him mortar in addition, his walls and houses will rise rapidly; but the fasthe faster thes rise, the sooner will the bricks be exhausted; and when this happens, we shall look in vain for an advance in his work, if we continue to supply him with mortar only. Give him a new supply of bricks, however, and he will start afresh. So it is with the soil. The so-called stimulants excite the plants after the same manner that the mortar excites the builder—leave behind a languor or exhaustion of a similar description, to be removed, also, after a similar manner.—*Edinburgh Review.*

TO SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER.

The *Echo du Monde Savant* says: "An agriculturist in the neighborhood of Brussels, having succeeded in removing the bad smell and tas[te] of some butter, by beating or mixing it with chloride of lime, he was encouraged by this happy result, to continue his experiments, and he has restored to butter whose odor and taste were insupportable, all the sweetness of fresh. This operation is extremely simple and practicable by all. It consists in beating the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, in which put twentyfive or thirty drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter. After having mixed it till all its parts are in contact with the water, it may be left in it for an hour or two, afterwards withdrawn, and worked anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime having nothing injurious in it, can with safety be augmented; but after having verified the experiment, it was found that twentyfive or thirty drops to two pounds of butter were sufficient."

Injury to Trees.—It has been observed that oil paint on trellis, injures trees in contact with it. It appears that some trees destroy plants, of which they are made the props—as, for instance, the Rhus and the Aylanthus, whose juices are capable of poisoning plants as well as animals. Some vegetables deposit deleterious juices in the earth, which destroy plants put into their places. This fact is new enough to many, who find very beautiful plants destroyed from this cause. It would be well to know the plants which have this injurious property.—*Selected.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, June 25, 1845.

A Hint.—*Important to us and to our Subscribers.*—By the new postage law, which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, Postmasters are not allowed to transmit money to publishers free of postage. Therefore, it will be well for those who are indebted to us for the paper, to forward their dues through the Postmaster *previous* to the above date, and also $2 in advance for next year's subscription,—and by so doing, they will much oblige us. A new volume of the Farmer will commence July 2d. After the 1st of July, the Farmer will go 30 miles from Boston free of postage.

The Publishers.

COPPERAS AS A FIXER OF AMMONIA, &c.

Mr Breck—In looking over the Report of the late Commissioner of the Patent Office, I have been highly gratified in the perusal of the valuable mass of matter Mr Ellsworth has collected, pertaining to the interests of agriculture.

At pages 383-4, he has an article copied from the Cultivator, on the economical use of sulphate of iron (copperas) in fixing the ammonia in the fecal matters of privies, &c., and consequently removing the offensive odor arising from such places. The same paper has been copied into the Boston Courier, and probably other journals. The writer—Mr Schattenman—says: "In experimenting upon the simplest and most economical practical means of saturating the carbonate of ammonia of fecal substances, I have ascertained that sulphate of iron is to be preferred." Perhaps that may be the fact in France, but I think it is not the case here. I believe it is not the *cheapest*, nor the *best*, substance to be used for the purpose.

But of the importance of destroying the noxious exhalations of our out-houses, sinks, and those arising from fermenting manures, there can be no difference of opinion; and it is also important that these volatile matters be saved for agricultural purposes, for it is a well known fact that the richer manures are in nitrogen, the more valuable they are (at least so far as the organic matter is concerned,) for agricultural purposes. But to be available, the nitrogen must be in combination with a certain proportion of hydrogen, forming ammonia. These two elements (nitrogen and hydrogen,) when combined, readily unite with acids, forming the several salts of ammonia, taking their name from the acid with which they are combined. All animal matters undergoing decomposition, produce ammonia and carbonic acid: these readily combine to form carbonate of ammonia, which is very soluble in water, and it is also very volatile; constantly tending to assume the gaseous form, and escape into the air. To prevent this loss, Mr S. recommends a solution of copperas—and as it is only the sulphuric acid in the copperas that is of use, it seems to me to be a dear way of obtaining sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) for the purpose of converting the carbonate of ammonia into a sulphate. Sulphuric acid, when diluted with water, and thrown into liquid manure tanks, or vaults, or upon fermenting manure heaps, readily combines with the carbonate of ammonia—the carbonic acid, if the mixture in the tank or vault is in a liquid state, escapes with effervescence, while the ammonia combines with the acid and forms sulphate of ammonia—a soluble, but not volatile salt.

By the prices current as reported in a late "Boston Daily Advertiser," sulphuric acid is quoted from 2 to 2 1-4 dolls per cwt. There is, perhaps, some danger in the use of the clear acid, in the hands of careless or unskilful persons—but in the using of any of the sulphates for the purpose of fixing the ammonia, it is the *acid* that is wanted—and it is of some consequence to the farmer to know what is the *cheapest* and *best* substance to be used for the purpose.

As above stated, 1 cwt sulphuric acid will cost $2 25. Copperas is quoted at 1 50 to $2 50 per cwt. 100 lbs. of copperas contain about 31 lbs. of acid, 27 of iron, 48 of water. Taking the medium price of copperas as quoted—$2 per cwt.—and 100 lbs. of sulphuric acid obtained by the copperas, would cost over six dollars, instead of $2 25, if the clear acid was used—and then there would be over 80 lbs of iron, which is anything but a good manure—at least, I have found it so on my farm. Mr S. says, "If we pour a solution of sulphate of iron into fecal matters, a double decomposition immediately takes place; the sulphuric acid of the sulphate combines with the ammonia, converting it into a fixed salt, and iron forms, with the sulphur, sulphuret of iron." It seems to me the above is not correct. If double decomposition takes place in different substances, "a change of partners" is the result. The sulphuric acid and ammonia unite, and form sulphate of ammonia; the iron and carbonic acid combine, and carbonate of iron is the result. If there is more sulphate of iron applied than is sufficient to saturate the ammonia, a part of the sulphate of iron remains undecomposed—that is, still copperas—which is bad for plants: sulphuret of iron is not much better, but the carbonate is less deleterious.

Sulphate of lime (gypsum) contains 46 per cent. of acid, but is not so easily decomposed, but answers a good purpose, and its base (lime) is not, like iron, injurious. Sulphate of potash contains 48 per cent. of acid and 52 of potash, and can, I believe, be purchased for 2 or 3 cents per pound. It must, I think, be every way preferable to sulphate of iron.

But perhaps there can be no better or cheaper substance than dried peat and gypsum, to fix the ammonia, as directed by Dr. Jackson, in the proportion of 1 pound of plaster to 20 pounds of peat.

If there are any mistakes in the above, I hope some of your scientific friends will correct them.

Yours, truly, L. B.

SOW CORN FOR FODDER.

Mr Breck—You have hinted at the prospect of a light crop of grass, and made suggestions in reference to supplying the anticipated deficiency, which I trust will stimulate some to test the truth of "the great stories about 50, 60, and 70 tons of green corn fodder, and 6, 8, and 10 tons of dry to the acre." Your readers should not remain satisfied with such apparently extravagant statements, but try for themselves. They can sow in drills or broadcast, nearly as late as the middle of July. The writer has mowed grass, plowed in stubble, sowed with corn, seeded down to grass, and taken off a good crop of corn fodder the same season, and the next season had a fair return of hay from same field. Corn sowed last season about July 1st, was too much matured to be economically given to stock in its green state. G. D.

☞The above suggestions are timely and to the point. We intend to practice them ourself. Would advise to sow in drills if the land be foul, but broadcast, if otherwise. We intend to use guano, at about 4 cwt. per acre.

Stoneless Cherries.—An article from a French journal stating that by removing the pith from cherry trees, the fruit would be stoneless, has been copied into many of our papers as a probable fact. "The editors (says the Genesee Farmer,) no doubt believe it to be a valuable discovery in fruit culture. The worst that we wish them is, that they may live to witness the successful results of the experiment, and feast on stoneless cherries. In our humble opinion, those who feel disposed, may amuse themselves in making experiments of a much more rational and useful character than this. Let them take steps to secure an abundance of good *old fashioned* cherries first. This they cannot do, and need not attempt, by any unnatural process. New and improved varieties may be produced by the same legitimate and scientific course pursued by Van Mons, Knight, and others; but not by splitting the trees and removing the pith. It would be about as sensible to lop off a man's head and take his heart out, with a view to producing a superior variety of the genus *homo!*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 21, 1845

From M. P. Wilder, Presd't of the Society, (not for competition,) an immense number of Roses, in all their various classes of Moss, Hybrid, Perpetual, Bourbon, Hybrid, China, &c. Also, 6 pots of fine Fuchsias of different splendid varieties; Magnolia glauca, deutzia scabra, and Pæonies in variety.

From A. Aspinwall, a splendid display of Roses.

From Parker Barnes, Gladiolus floribundus, Roses, Pansies, Dahlias; also, 8 fine new Fuchsias in pots.

From S. R. Johnson, Roses, of various sorts, double flowering Pomegranate, Pæonies, digitalis, &c.

From J. A. Kenrick, a great variety of Roses, Deutzia scabra, Magnolias, Pæonies, and other cut flowers; Kalmias, Rhododendrons, &c.

From J. Breck & Co., a great var. of Roses; Pæonies, clematis alpina, campanula persicafolia, vars. pleno and simplex, alba plena, C. medium, in var.; digitalis var., delphinium in var.; dianthus barbata, in great variety; purple and white martagon Lilies, and other perennials; silene, iberis, Centaurias, &c.; also, fine Carnations and Pinks.

From W. Meller, cut flowers; seedling Geraniums, and three bouquets.

From Messrs. Winship, six bouquets.

From Jno. Hovey, one bouquet.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Beauty of the Prairie, and other Roses in var.; also, two large bouquets, two hand bouquets, and four mantel bouquets.

From Wm. Kenrick, by Miss Russell, one basket of flowers, one large bouquet, and six small ones; also, a great var. Roses, Pæonies, and other cut flowers.

From T. Motley, Jr., by his gardener, Mr Galvin, a splendid pyramid bouquet.

From Wm. Quant, a magnificent flat bouquet, with two faces.

From Mr Matthews, Brighton, by Mr Needham, a fine flat bouquet.

From Hovey & Co., a splendid collection of Roses; Achimenes picta, Gloxinias, Geraniums, and cut flowers in variety.

From Capt. Kilham, a dwarf tree from China.

From Cheever Newhall, Roses, Deutzia scabra, and Liriodendron tulipifera.

From B. V. French, a great variety of Roses.

From Wm. E. Carter, 5 bouquets, and a variety of cut flowers; Thalictrum Sibericum, 3 vars. Tradescantia, double red, single, and white; Alstræmeria peregrinum, Hookerii, and rosea; Lilium in pots, Japonicum, and Eximium; Campanula grandiflora; Magnolia glauca; white Water Lily; and Red and White Lily; Phlomis tuberosa, Lonicera flexuosa; Roses, Early Dutch, Monthly, Moss, Striped, Unique, Provence, and others; a new Myosotis, or forget-me-not, &c.

For the Committee, J. Breck, *Chm'n*

☞For awards of premiums for Roses, &c., see 3d page. Fruit report omitted for lack of space and time.

Vegetables.—A fine brace of Cucumbers from Orr N. Towne, were the only vegetables exhibited.

For the Committee,

W. B. Kingsbury.

☞We are gratified to learn from the Albany Cultivator, that although Mr Ellsworth has resigned his office of Commissioner of Patents, he will, by request of the President and the new Commissioner, continue his valuable aid in preparing future reports on the Agriculture of the country. Mr E. has retired to his farm in Indiana.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending June 22.

June, 1845.	7 A M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 16	65	81	75	S. W.
Tuesday, 17	60	68	59	N. W.
Wednesday, 18	51	89	60	N. W.
Thursday, 19	56	73	61	S.
Friday, 20	53	77	68	E.
Saturday, 21	64	67	66	S. E.
Sunday, 22	60	71	64	S. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 23, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer

At market 575 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 825 Sheep, and 525 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Prices generally have declined, a few cattle however were sold at the highest price paid last week. We quote a few Extra, $6.00. First quality, $5,50 a 5,75. Second quality, $5. Third quality, $4.50 a 5 00.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Sheep—Small lots from $1,75 to $2,50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 and 5. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The heavy stocks in store keep the market in a very languid state. Demand from abroad is light.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 49 a 50—Southern, round yellow, 47 a 48—Southern flat yellow, 45 a 46—do. do white 43 a 44 -do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 68—do. Southern, 60 a 65—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00 — Northern do. 35 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 24 a 26—Bran, 17 a 18.

FLOUR. Market at the close is rather more steady, and several large parcels of good sound Flour have been taken up by the dealers, in anticipation of their summer wants.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 75 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf, 4 62 a 4 75—Georgetown, $4 87 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 0 00—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $4 75 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 75 a 4 81— do fancy brands, $5 00 a 5 37—Ohio via Canal, $4 37 a 4 62—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 12 a 2 25.

PROVISIONS The market continues firm for Beef and Pork, with a good demand for vessels' use and to the trade.

Beef—Mess 4 1-0 new bbl. $9 50 a 10 00—Navy—$8 75 a 9 25.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 50 a 15 00—do Clear $14 00 a 14 50 do. Mess, $13 00 a 13 50—do Prime $10 50 a 11 00—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½— Hams, Boston, 8½ a 9—Southern and Western, 8½ a 9—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

We have no important movements to notice in this article. Sales have been light. Wool of the new clip begins to arrive, but not in sufficient quantities to attract the attention of purchasers.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 43 c.—American full blood do 37 a 38—Do 3-4 do 35 a 36—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass 1844, lb. 00 a 00 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 00.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

HAY TOOLS.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of Hay and Harvest Tools, which will be sold at low prices for cash, viz :

500 doz. Dunn's Scythes, also Taft & Sons, and other manufacturers.
100 doz. Bush Scythes.
50 " Cradle do.
50 " Sickles.
300 " Snaith's various sorts.
600 " Rakes do.
100 " Revolving Horse do.
200 " Hay Forks all sizes.
100 groce Austin's and other Rifles.
100 " Scythe Stones.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 10, 1845.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work ; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

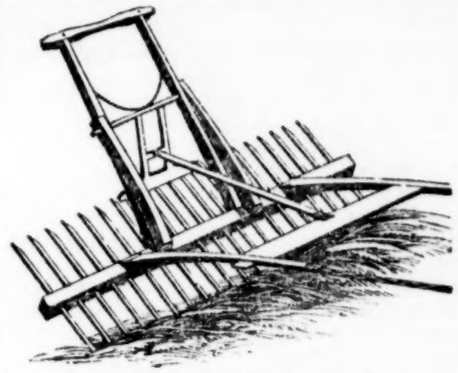
These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak ; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
June 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan ; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO,
May 7.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen , on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality ; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.
May 28, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.
April 30.

SCYTHES, SNAITHS AND RIFLES,

Of the best descriptions, constantly on hand, at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A Good Joke.—An old lawyer of the city of N. York, tells the following good 'un:

A fellow had been arraigned before the police court for stealing a set of silver spoons. The stolen articles were found upon the culprit, and there was no use in attempting to deny the charge. Lawyer —— was applied to by the prisoner as counsel, and, seeing no escape for his client, except on the plea of insanity or idiocy, he instructed the prisoner to put on as silly a look as possible, and, when any question was put to him, to utter in a drawling manner, with idiot expression, the word 'spoons.' If he was cleared, he was to give the lawyer twenty dollars.

The court proceeded to business; the charge was read, and the question put to the prisoner—"Guilty or not guilty?"

"Spoons!" ejaculated the culprit.

The court put several questions to him, but "spoons," "spoons," was all the answer it could elicit.

"The fellow is a fool," said the judge—"Let him be discharged."

The prisoner left the room, and the lawyer followed close in his wake, and coming up with him, he tapped his client on the shoulder, saying—

"Now, my good fellow, *that* twenty dollars."

The rogue, looking the lawyer full in the face, and, putting on a grotesque and silly expression, and, winking with one eye, exclaimed—

"*Spoons!*" and then made tracks.

[The above may pass for a very good *joke*, but the *means* employed to cleared the guilty, were very *bad*.]

Getting a Place at the Fire.—Every body has read the anecdote of Dr. Franklin, who, when travelling upon a "raw and gusty day," stopped at a tavern, and found the bar-room fire entirely pre-occupied by a set of village loafers, who would not budge an inch in the way of civility to a stranger. He called for a peck of oysters for his horse; and while the unmannerly cubs all went to the stable to witness the novel spectacle of a horse eating oysters, the Doctor selected a comfortable place at the fire, "to roast his oysters, and to warm himself." Of course the *horse did'nt* eat the oysters, but the *Doctor did*. About as good a story, is told in the Spirit of the Times, of a certain captain in the recruiting service at the west, where were a lot of loungers, and no one offered him a seat. Knowing everything about the grocery, he went behind the counter, and siezing a keg marked "powder," threw it upon the fire, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, it's my opinion that we've lived long enough." The way they evacuated the premises, wasn't slow. Of course, the keg was empty.

"*Beefsteak without Gravy.*"—The Mobile Examiner says it remembers an old negro preacher of Philadelphia, who was in the habit, when describing "good works," of making use of the following illustration:

"My Dear Breddren—De libberel man, wot gibs way his property, ain't agwine to heaven no more dan some of you wicked sinners is. Charity ain't no good widout righteousness. It is like *beefsteak widout gravy*—dat am to say, no good, no how."

Peaches were sold in London on the 7th of May, for $1 25 each.

The Nantucket captains know their own soundings by heart better than the chronometer. A wag of a mate, for a joke, put some of the ballast (sand) on the sounding lead, while approaching the island, and carried it to the captain below.

"Do you say you got this sand by sounding?"

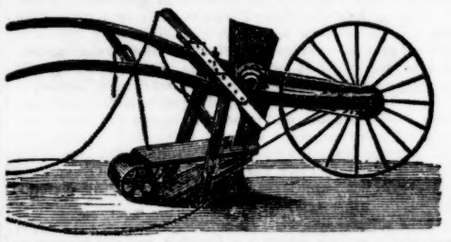
"Yes, sir."

"Then, by — Nantucket's sunk, and we are right over old Marm Hackett's garden."

The following is rather a peculiar mode of announcing the death of an aged citizen, but we find it in an exchange paper, which chronicles the demise of Mr N. Waterhouse, of Scarboro' Maine, ninety years old at the time of his death:

"He never owed *two dollars*, at one time, in his life, and was anxious to depart, that he might go to heaven and see his deceased wife, with whom he lived sixtyseven years."

Two gentlemen at a public table got into dispute upon a subject of which it was quite evident both were profoundly ignorant. A big bull-dog, which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, was aroused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman who had been quietly eating while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick, exclaiming, "Hold your tongue, you brute—you know no more about it than they do." The laugh of the whole table was turned immediately ugon the noisy brawlers.



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion — A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the small one obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.